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1949 OUTLOOK ISSUE
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THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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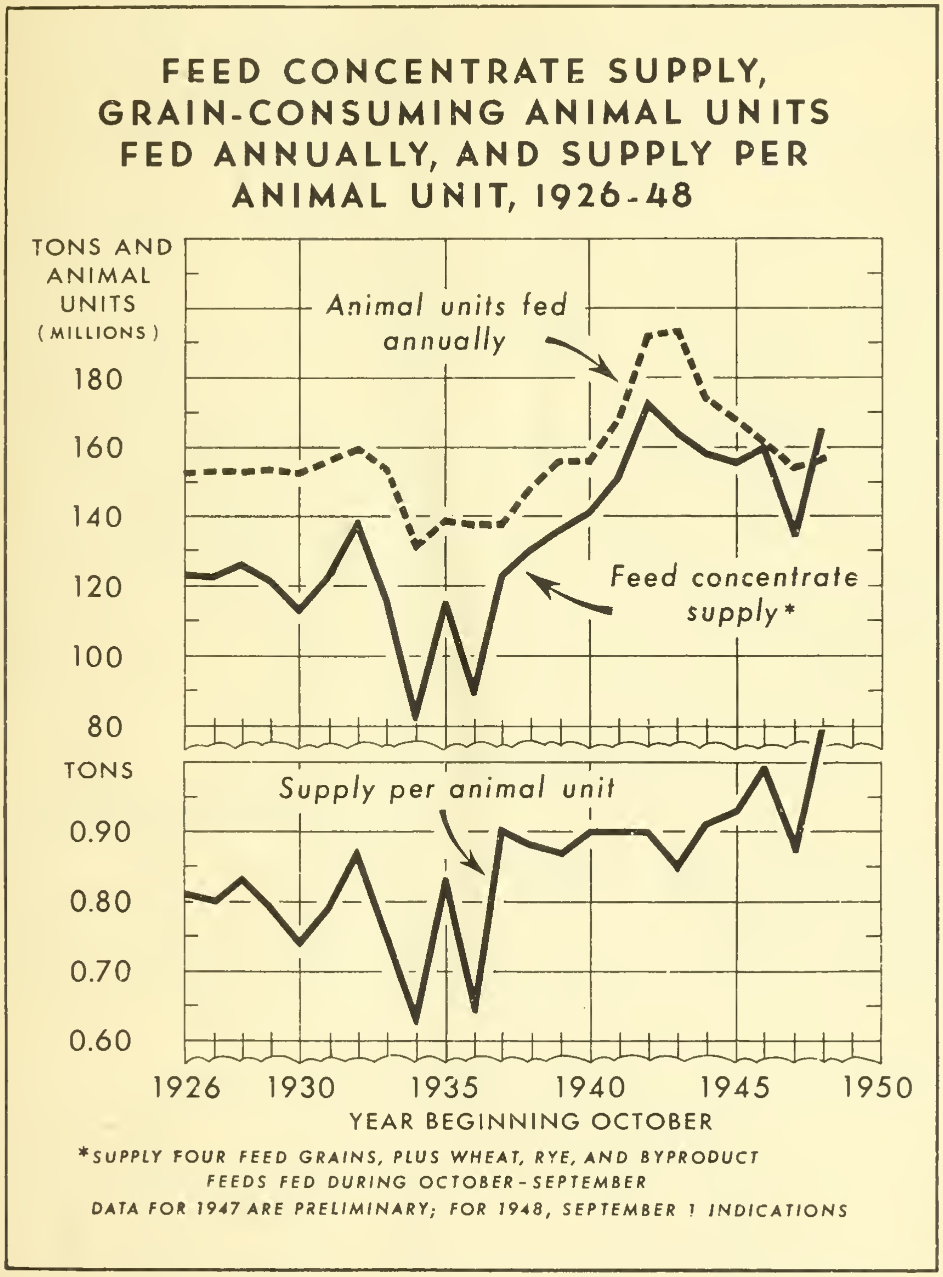


FEED CONCENTRATE SUPPLY, GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS FED ANNUALLY, AND SUPPLY PER ANIMAL UNIT, 1926-48

*SUPPLY FOUR FEED GRAINS, PLUS WHEAT, RYE, AND BYPRODUCT FEEDS FED DURING OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER

DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY; FOR 1948, SEPTEMBER 1 INDICATIONS

U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 46500A-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The near-record feed concentrate supply this year will permit very liberal feeding of livestock and will provide ample grain for other domestic uses and for export. With fewer livestock on farms, domestic utilization of feed is expected to be smaller than in the war years and carry-over of feed grains at the close of the year will be increased sharply - probably to around the high 1937-41 average.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1946		1947		1948		
		Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	193.1	189.4	234.6	251.3	213.6	195.1	1/189.4
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	180.0	173.0	219.0	240.0	202.0	191.0	178.0
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	77.7	81.0	101.4	116.1	77.0	71.6	1/ 74.4
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	74.8	77.0	103.9	111.8	82.2	69.7	1/ 70.1
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	73.4	74.7	94.8	108.0	86.6	68.8	68.7
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	160.9	166.7	214.3	211.7	170.4	136.6	1/126.8
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	130.0	134.0	161.0	178.0	142.0	114.0	108.0
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	276.0	258.0	286.0	329.0	250.0	207.0	216.0
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	193.8	196.0	231.8	264.6	219.3	215.0	1/220.9
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	29.40	31.00	28.00	31.00	25.00	25.00	1/25.00
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	15.10	15.40	15.30	16.10	18.20	17.80	18.00
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	51.05	47.75	58.60	61.50	49.90	42.50	41.75
Buffalo	"	57.10	51.15	64.40	68.30	57.50	47.80	47.25
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.59	3.06	3.64	3.73	3.79	3.06	2.95
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	51.80	47.75	64.50	71.70	60.25	43.80	49.50
Buffalo	"	59.50	51.75	69.40	78.10	65.50	50.20	55.60
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.60	3.08	3.98	4.12	[illegible].26	3.36	3.28
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	Ton	95.00	62.75	83.25	89.90	82.95	67.10	62.80
Linseed meal, 32 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	84.50	59.25	77.90	87.70	72.00	66.80	64.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	84.95	61.25	72.00	76.60	75.40	65.90	62.60
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	93.15	66.00	91.90	102.70	96.90	84.40	81.50
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.99	4.38	5.08	5.26	5.43	5.08	5.14
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points	Ton	67.25	67.25	80.00	89.15	80.45	67.70	66.30
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	65.90	60.00	79.25	85.10	74.25	64.70	62.30
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	69.40	55.25	69.25	76.70	69.05	57.05	55.25
Tankage digester, 60 pct. protein, Chicago	"	108.45	84.30	113.50	130.10	104.00	100.95	102.40
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	108.60	83.25	113.50	127.50	99.10	94.75	97.40
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	89.50	89.50	150.75	166.75	151.60	136.00	136.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	43.85	42.00	38.20	46.00	38.60	36.60	37.10
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.93	3.78	4.03	4.23	4.35	4.00	3.86
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	4.72	4.56	5.04	5.25	5.34	4.94	4.78
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	4.40	4.24	4.88	5.16	5.08	4.72	4.57

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

Item	Base	1946 Aug.	1946 Sept.	1947 Aug.	1947 Sept.	1948 July	1948 Aug.	1948 Sept.
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	255	248	313	346	288	263	248
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets	1935-39=100	286	209	280	308	280	236	232
Four oilseed meals	"	307	213	280	306	285	235	229
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	221	187	277	312	262	245	248
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	272	223	286	314	277	234	228
Feed, prices paid by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	249	231	267	285	274	249	237

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/

Item (Sept. average)	Unit	1946 Aug.	1946 Sept.	1947 Aug.	1947 Sept.	1948 July	1948 Aug.	1948 Sept.
Hog-corn, Chicago 1927-46 = 11.9	Bushel	10.8	8.6	10.1	10.6	11.8	13.8	1/14.8
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1927-46 = 11.8	"	11.6	9.1	10.8	11.1	12.8	14.2	15.3
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 1927-46 = 14.9	"	11.2	9.5	12.3	11.8	17.0	18.1	1/18.2
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1927-46 = 24.7	Pound	22.7	25.7	20.5	21.8	23.4	25.7	25.5
Milk-feed, U. S. 1927-46 = 1.30	"	1.17	1.31	1.04	1.07	1.20	1.37	1.47
Egg-feed, U. S. 1937-46 = 13.7	"	10.0	11.7	10.9	11.3	10.4	12.1	13.1

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Average for three weeks ended September 25.

2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of butterfat milk, or one dozen eggs.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 29, 1948

SUMMARY

The feed supply situation for the 1948-49 feeding season is about the best in history. Record corn production this year is primarily responsible for the large feed concentrate supply, which is over one-fifth larger than in 1947-48. The total feed concentrate supply of about 166 million tons is a little smaller than the record supply of 1942-43; but it is the largest on record in relation to the number of livestock expected to be fed. Hay supplies are ample for the fewer livestock on farms. The generally high level of livestock prices of the past year or so is expected to continue, at least through most of the 1948-49 feeding season. With abundant supplies of feed, very favorable livestock-feed price ratios are in prospect for the coming year, which will encourage heavier feeding of the livestock now on farms and some expansion in livestock numbers during 1949.

The total production of feed grains is 8 percent above the previous record production in 1946. Even with very small carry-over this year, the total feed grain supply also is larger than in any other year. Included in this supply is the record corn supply of over 3.6 billion bushels and above-average supplies of oats, barley, and sorghum grains. The very large production of feed grains in the Midwest will result in large sales, particularly of corn, by farmers during the coming year. This will substantially increase the quantity available to deficit feed areas, and for domestic nonfeed purposes and export. Even after allowing for liberal use of feed grains during the coming year, the carry-over at the end of 1948-49 is expected to be the largest in recent years--probably around the high 1937-41 average. The corn carry-over probably will exceed 500 million bushels for the first time since 1941.

Large supplies of byproduct feeds will again be available for livestock feeding this season. The total volume is expected to be close to the 19 million tons fed in 1947-48. Protein feed supplies are expected to equal the record supply per animal unit last year, even after allowing for the much heavier exports of oilseed cake and meal in prospect for 1948-49.

With large supplies of other feeds, less wheat probably will be fed during the 1948-49 feeding year than in any year since 1940-41.

Feed prices will be much lower in 1948-49 than in 1947-48, especially during the fall and winter. Prices of feed grains declined sharply this summer in response to continued favorable weather for the 1948 crops. Prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums in August and September were near the Government supports for these grains. Corn prices were high in relation to most other grains this summer, but in recent weeks have declined seasonally. The total drop in corn prices this fall is expected to be much greater than usual, in view of the record 1948 crop. Prices of all feed grains probably will be near the Government support levels this fall and winter and the quantity of corn placed under loan or sold to the Government may be the largest since 1939.

The total hay supply for this year is the smallest since 1941, but it is near record in relation to the reduced number of livestock on farms. The hay-supply situation varies widely by regions. Supplies are ample in most sections of the country, but in some areas, especially in the dairy States of the Midwest and in some range States, hay supplies will be short this season.

OUTLOOK FOR 1948-49

Ample Supply of Feed Concentrates for 1948-49

Farmers will have abundant supplies of feed concentrates for 1948-49, in sharp contrast with the short feed-supply situation last year. With a record supply of feed concentrates per animal unit and with very favorable livestock-feed price ratios in prospect, farmers are expected to feed their livestock about as liberally as in any of the past few years.

The total supply of all feed concentrates for 1948-49 is estimated at about 166 million tons (see table 2), only 4 percent below the record supply in 1942-43, when wheat feeding was heavy and large quantities of grain were imported for feed. The supply is 22 percent larger than in 1947-48 and a little above the large wartime average supply of 1942-46. Practically all the increase from last year comes from the marked increase in feed grain production, particularly corn.

The large feed supplies for this season are expected to result in some increase in 1949 from the present level of livestock numbers--principally hogs and poultry. This would mean a small increase in the numbers of livestock to be fed from the 1948-49 feed supply, but livestock numbers will be much smaller than during the war. In relation to the number of animal units in prospect for 1948-49, the supply of feed is the largest on record and 19 percent greater than in 1947-48.

The total quantity of feed concentrates consumed by livestock in 1948-49 is expected to be moderately larger than in 1947-48, and may be about as large as in the 1946-47 feeding season. In recent years, livestock have been fed liberally as compared with prewar. Even in 1947-48, when feed supplies were comparatively small, the rate of feeding per animal unit was 9 percent larger than in the period 1937-41. During 1948-49 the rate of feeding per animal probably will be about as heavy as in any of the past 5 years. Because of this increased rate of feeding, the total consumption of feed concentrates is expected to be moderately larger than in 1947-48 and much above prewar years.

Table 2.- Feed balance, livestock numbers, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, average 1937-41, annual 1942-48

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 1/	1948 2/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply								
Stocks beginning of crop year 3/	16.9	18.5	17.8	11.6	14.9	10.9	13.7	8.0
Production								
Corn	72.1	85.9	83.0	86.5	80.7	91.0	67.2	98.8
Oats	18.1	21.5	18.2	18.4	24.6	24.0	19.5	23.9
Barley	6.9	10.3	7.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.6
Sorghum grain	2.2	3.1	3.1	5.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.7
Total feed grains produced	99.3	120.8	112.1	116.7	114.4	124.3	96.1	134.0
Other grains fed 4/	4.8	14.9	15.8	10.7	8.3	4.8	6.6	4.5
Byproduct feeds for feed	15.4	18.6	18.8	19.0	17.7	19.5	19.0	19.0
Total supply of concentrates	136.4	172.8	164.5	158.0	155.3	159.5	135.4	165.5
Utilization								
Domestic feed grains fed	85.4	109.0	104.4	99.4	107.5	100.3	90.0	101.0
Domestic wheat and rye fed	4.6	12.0	9.4	8.3	8.1	4.7	6.5	4.5
Other grain fed	0.2	2.9	6.4	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	---
Oilseed cake and meal fed	3.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.4
Animal protein feeds fed	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other byproduct feeds fed	8.6	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.5	11.3	10.4	10.2
Total concentrates fed	105.6	142.5	139.0	129.1	133.5	124.6	115.6	124.5
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export	11.8	13.1	12.6	15.0	13.2	19.4	13.5	18.5
Total utilization	117.4	155.6	151.6	144.1	146.7	144.0	129.1	143.0
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis	116.5	155.0	152.9	143.1	144.4	145.8	127.4	143.9
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	19.9	17.8	11.6	14.9	10.9	13.7	8.0	21.6
Number of grain-consuming animal units fed annually, Oct.-Sept. (million) 5/	153.1	192.4	193.1	173.7	167.7	161.3	154.6	157.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (ton)	.89	.90	.85	.91	.93	.99	.88	1.05
Concentrates fed per animal unit (ton)	.69	.74	.72	.74	.80	.77	.75	.79
Livestock production, Oct.-Sept., in terms of production units (millions) 6/	153.0	193.6	191.3	176.4	174.8	169.6	162.5	166.0
Concentrates fed per livestock production unit (ton)	.69	.74	.73	.73	.76	.73	.71	.75

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Based on indications in September 1948. Tentative estimates of carry-over and utilization.

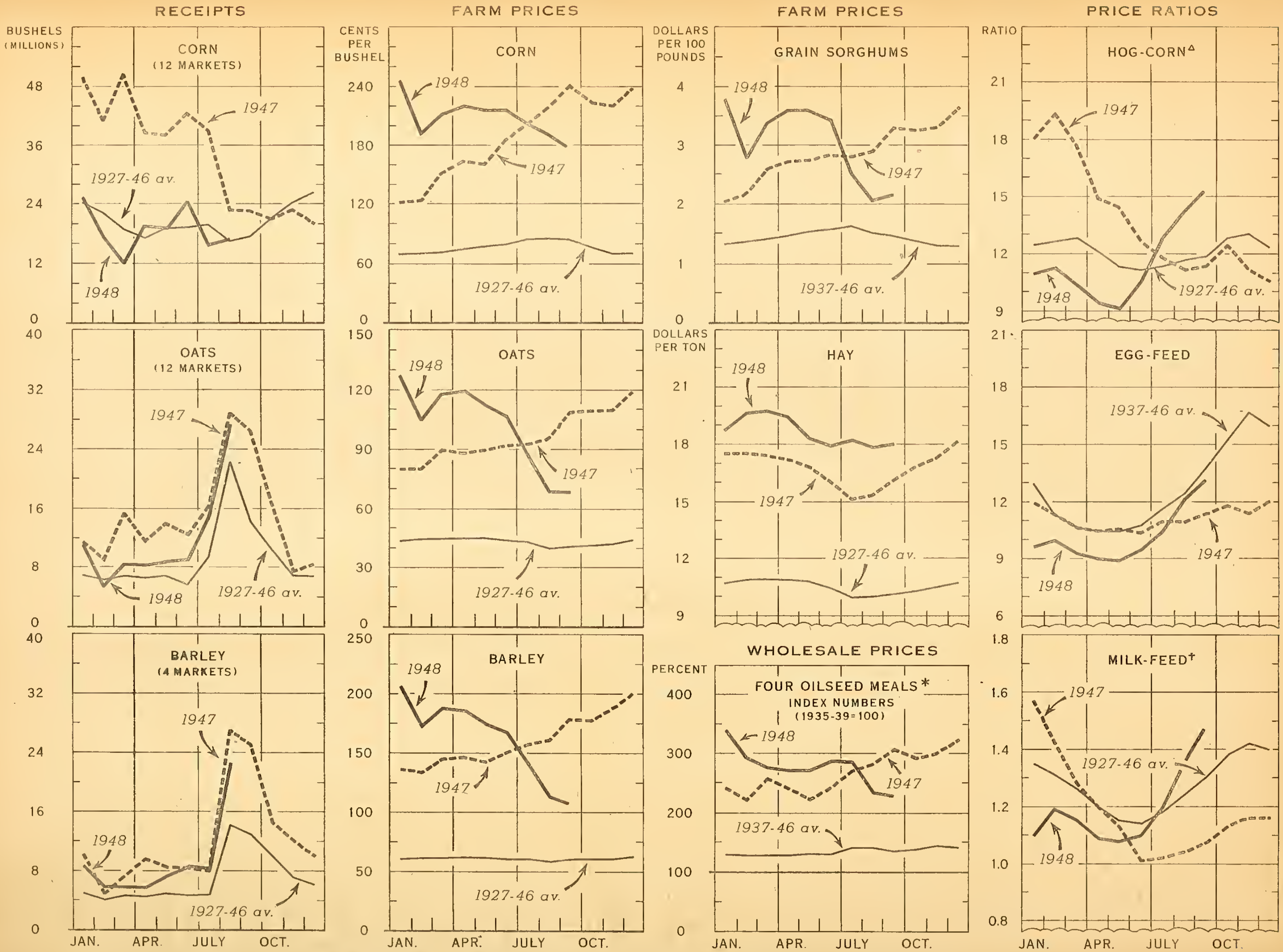
3/ Stocks in all positions of corn on October 1 and oats and barley on July 1.

4/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye fed.

5/ Weighted as follows: Number on January 1 of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, 0.4; beef cows 2 years old and over, 0.153; cattle on feed, 2.08; all other cattle, 0.153; stock sheep, 0.023; sheep and lambs on feed, 0.12; horses and mules 2 years old and over, 1.29; colts, 0.16; hens and pullets, 0.054; number of hogs during the year, 0.693; chickens raised, 0.018; commercial broilers produced, 0.0114; and turkeys produced, 0.076.

6/ New series published in "Units of Livestock Production," April 1948, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A production unit is based on the average annual milk production of one cow. One unit is equal to 4,400 pounds milk, 288 pounds hogs, liveweight, 256 pounds chickens raised, liveweight, 311 pounds broilers raised, liveweight, 246 pounds turkeys raised, liveweight, 183 dozen eggs. In addition it is equal to the following head of livestock on farms January 1; 0.45 cattle on feed, 2.60 heifers and heifer calves kept for milk on farms, 6.10 cattle other than cattle on feed, milk cows and heifers, and heifer calves kept for milk, 8.0 sheep and lambs on feed, 37.5 stock sheep, 0.75 horses and mules two years old and over, 6.5 colts.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS



*SOYBEAN, COTTONSEED, LINSEED AND PEANUT CAKES AND MEALS

^ΔBASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

†MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS FROM OCTOBER 1943 THROUGH JUNE 1946

5-A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46726 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Feed Grain Supply 30 Percent Larger Than in 1947-48

The feed grain supply (carry-over plus production) for 1948-49 of about 142 million tons is the largest on record and about 30 percent larger than in 1947-48. The total harvest of feed grains this year was estimated in September at 134 million tons, the largest on record and 39 percent above 1947. The total carry-over of feed grains from last year's crops, however, probably will be only about 8 million tons, the smallest since 1937.

Supplies of feed grains appear large enough to meet domestic and export requirements and to restore carry-over to near the high prewar level. The total quantity of feed grains fed to livestock in 1948-49 probably will be around 10 percent larger than in 1947-48. A much greater increase in nonfeed uses is in prospect, principally in exports. The total quantity of feed grains used for food, industrial uses, and export probably will be at least a third larger than the 13.5 million tons used for these purposes in 1947-48. Exports of feed grains in the October-September feeding year are expected to be much larger than the export of around 1.7 million tons in 1947-48. They probably will total close to the 5.4 million tons exported in 1946-47. Much of the increase from 1947-48 will be in corn.

The carry-over of feed grains into 1949 probably will be larger than in any of the past 5 years. The total carry-over of corn, oats, and barley probably will be about as large as the average of 20 million tons carried over at the close of the years 1937-41.

Record Corn Supply; Heavy Marketings in Prospect

The 1948 corn crop was estimated on September 1 at 3,529 million bushels, 9 percent above the previous record crop of 1946 and 47 percent larger than last year's small crop. Even with the very small carry-over, this year's corn supply will exceed 3.6 billion bushels, and will be the largest on record. This is more than one-third larger than the supply for 1947-48. Much of the increase is the result of the marked increase in production in the Corn Belt.

Total utilization of corn in 1948-49 probably will be around one-fifth larger than in 1948, and may be close to the heavy total utilization of around 3.1 billion bushels 2 years ago. The rate of feeding corn per animal probably will be as liberal as in any of the past few years, since corn prices during much of the 1948-49 season are expected to be unusually low in relation to prices of hogs and other classes of livestock. The total quantity going for feed and other uses, including waste, may be about as large as in 1946-47, (see table 3). Wastage probably will be greater than average this year because of inadequate storage for the bumper crop and the relatively low prices in prospect.

Utilization of corn for other domestic uses is expected to be a little larger during the 1948-49 marketing year than in 1947-48. Wet and dry corn processors are expected to increase their operations with the larger corn supplies and lower prices. The distilling industries may increase their output only moderately over 1947-48, since stocks of

Table 3.- Corn: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, average 1937-41, and annual 1944-48

Item	Average 1937-41	1944	1945	1946	1947 1/	1948 2/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Supply						
Production	2,576.4	3,088.1	2,880.9	3,249.9	2,401.0	3,529
Carry-over 3/	468.6	231.0	315.3	172.9	285.4	125
Imports 4/	1.0	6.1	.6	.6	1.2	---
Total supply	3,046.0	3,325.2	3,196.8	3,423.4	2,687.6	3,654
Distribution						
Wet-process products 5/	91.6	124.6	111.7	143.5	110	135
Dry-process products:						
Breakfast foods 6/	8.1	12.0	11.0	12.0	11	12
Farm household use	26.3	20.8	18.6	17.2	17	17
Corn meal, grits, etc. 7/	42.8	62.0	55.0	63.0	53	63
Alcohol and distilled spirits 8/	27.3	37.0	27.5	55.3	30	35
Seed 9/	13.9	12.5	12.5	12.0	12	12
Exports 4/	50.3	16.6	19.9	126.7	8	125
Total food, industry, seed, and exports	260.3	285.5	256.2	429.7	241	399
Feed and other uses 10/	2,232.2	2,724.4	2,767.7	2,708.3	2,322	2,700
Total utilization	2,492.5	3,009.9	3,023.9	3,138.0	2,563	3,099
Carry-over at end of year, all positions 3/	553.5	315.3	172.9	285.4	125.0	555

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.
2/ Based on indications in September. Tentative estimates of carry-over and utilization.
3/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1944 to date. Data on interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks not available prior to April 1943.
4/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Imports include grain equivalent of corn meal and flour; exports are grain only. Includes exports for civilian relief feeding abroad.
5/ Starch, sirup, sugar, etc. Compiled from data of Price, Waterhouse, and Company, New York.
6/ Estimated quantities used in making prepared breakfast foods during the calendar year following the corn harvest.
7/ Estimated quantities used in producing corn meal, flour, hominy, and grits during the calendar year following the corn harvest. Does not include livestock feeds or industrial products produced in the dry-milling industry.
8/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Does not include corn products used in the production of fermented malt liquors.
9/ Estimated on basis of acreage planted to the following corn crop.
10/ Residual, mostly feed.

distilled products are now at a high level. Exports of corn will be up sharply from the low level of 1947-48--probably to around the 127 million bushels exported in 1946-47. In total the nonfeed use of corn probably will be the largest in recent years, with the exception of 1946-47.

Even after allowing for very liberal use of corn in 1948-49, indications point to a large carry-over at the close of the year. The size of the carry-over will depend at least in part on the quantity of corn retained under loan and Government ownership and on the level of demand for livestock and livestock products in 1949. The carry-over on October 1, 1949, is expected to be the largest in recent years, probably exceeding 500 million bushels.

The sharp increase in corn production this year over last, especially in commercial areas of the Corn Belt, will result in a marked increase in the quantity of corn sold by farmers. The bulk of the corn sold in the United States comes from the North Central States. Changes in supplies of corn in this area in relation to livestock numbers from one year to the next largely account for changes in the sales of corn by farmers.

The 1948 corn crop in this area is 59 percent greater than that of 1947. Ordinarily this would be reflected in an even larger increase in corn sales. Since the sales of corn in other areas were relatively large last year, they may not increase as much as in the Corn Belt; therefore, the total quantity of corn sold in the United States probably will not be increased relatively as much as in the Corn Belt. Nevertheless, the total sales of corn from the 1948 crop may be close to the record sale of 828 million bushels in 1946-47 and much larger than the 517 million bushels sold in 1947-48.

Table 4.- Approximate disposition of corn grain sold by farmers, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1943-48

Item	Average 1937-41	Marketing year beginning October					
		1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 1/	1948 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Farm sales 3/	550	552	702	606	828	517	825
Food, seed, and industrial uses 4/....	184	217	248	218	286	216	257
Exports (grain)	50	10	17	20	127	7	125
Feed and other uses 5/ ..	316	325	437	368	415	294	443

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative forecasts based on indications in September.
3/ Sales of corn by farmers from each crop.
4/ Quantities of corn used in producing wet-process products, alcohol and distilled spirits, plus estimated quantities used in producing corn meal, corn flour, hominy and grits, and for seed. Excludes corn consumed in farm households.
5/ Residual, mostly feed. Includes corn sold from farm to farm, as well as corn going through commercial channels. Excludes byproduct feeds from corn processing.

The larger sales in prospect for the coming year will mean ample corn for industrial users and for livestock producers in feed deficit areas at prices substantially lower than in 1947-48. After allowing for increases in corn used for food, industrial purposes, and for export, the quantity sold for feeding and other uses probably will be larger than in most recent years.

The Quantity of Corn to be Placed Under Loan May be Largest Since 1939

Government loans on corn this year probably will be more attractive to farmers than in any of the past 6 years, at least. The average loan rate for 1948 corn at the farm is $1.44 per bushel. This is higher than in any of the past 15 years in which Government loans have been made on corn. The loan rate this year is based on 90 percent of parity, the same as in the past 4 years. Prices of products purchased by farmers, on which parity and the corn loan rate are based, have risen substantially since the war years.

Corn prices have declined since early 1948, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. A greater than seasonal decline is in prospect while the 1948 crop is being harvested, which probably will bring corn prices down below the 1948 loan rate. In addition to the loan program, farmers will be given the opportunity to enter into purchase agreements with the Government. Under these agreements a producer may sell his corn to CCC at a price equivalent to the loan rate, within 30 days after maturity date of the loans (September 30, 1949). The total quantity placed under loan plus that delivered to the Government will depend to a considerable extent on conditions in 1949. It may exceed the total quantity sealed for loan in any year since 1939.

In the past 4 years the loan rates on corn have been set at 90 percent of parity and the average loans have ranged from 89 cents to $1.31 per bushel. These rates are the average loan value of all corn placed under loan, and are somewhat below the national average rates announced each year, since much of the corn which has been placed under loan has been in the Corn Belt, where the loan rate was below the national average. Because of the very strong demand for feed, all of the corn placed under loan in the past 4 years has been redeemed by farmers.

Over the past 15 years, the quantity of corn placed under loan has been determined largely by the difference in the price of corn at local markets and the loan rate offered by the Government. In prewar years, when large quantities of corn were placed under loan, the average price received for corn by farmers in the United States was near or below the average loan rate and in parts of the Corn Belt corn prices were below the loan rate. Corn which had accumulated in the ever-normal granary in the years 1937-40 totaled about 471 million bushels by the close of the 1939-40 marketing year. As a result of the strong demand for corn for livestock feed and for industrial uses, all this corn was consumed in the period 1941-43.

The total carry-over of corn exceeded 400 million bushels in a number of prewar years. In those years, the quantity of corn in private hands (other than that sealed or owned by the Government) was over 200 million bushels each year.

Table 5.-Corn: Farm loan rates, quantity of corn placed under loan, and stocks of corn at the close of the marketing year, United States, 1933-48

Year	Corn Loan Rates		Percentage of parity 3/	Average price per bushel during loan period 4/	Quantity placed under loan	Stocks of corn at the close of the marketing year		
	National average rate 1/	Average loan per bushel sealed 2/				Under loan or owned by CCC	Other	Total 5/
			Percent	Cents	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1933	45	45	55	45.1	268	6/ 82	256	338
1934	55	55	65	84.6	20	7/	65	65
1935	45	45	55	54.6	31	7/	176	176
1936	55	55	66	104.9	7/	7/	66	66
1937	50	49	58	51.3	8/ 47	45	316	361
1938	57	57	70	44.1	230	258	326	584
1939	57	57	70	54.6	302	471	217	688
1940	61	61	75	63.0	103	403	242	645
1941	75	73	85	78.7	111	197	294	491
1942	83	77	85	98.9	56	15	369	384
1943	90	84	85	113.7	8	6/ 6	225	231
1944	93	89	90	106.8	21	6/ 9	306	315
1945	101	92	90	112.0	3	7/	173	173
1946	115	108	90	153.0	26	6/ 9	276	285
1947	137	131	90	219.6	1	7/		
1948	144		90					

1/ Average loan rates in the United States. During 1933 through 1940 there was a flat loan rate for all eligible producers. During the years 1941 through 1948 the loan rates varied by counties.

2/ Average loan value of corn sealed during each marketing year.

3/ The national average loan rate at the farm as a percentage of the parity price of corn at the beginning of the marketing year. Loans were based on parity price in the years 1938 through 1948.

4/ Average price received by farmers during the period loans were available. The loan period generally began in December and ranged from 4 to 10 months in length.

5/ Includes stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses for the years 1943 to date.

6/ Loans were in the process of being repaid. Corn under seal on September 30 was redeemed by farmers early in the next marketing year.

7/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

8/ Does not include 14 million bushels of 1937 corn sealed for the first time in 1938 under a short term loan program.

With a record corn crop this year and with comparatively low corn prices this winter, a large quantity of corn may be placed under loan or designated as eligible for purchase by the Government during the loan period, which extends from the time of harvest through June 1949 in most areas. The quantity of corn delivered to the Government at the close of the year, however, will depend to a large extent on domestic demand for corn during the first 9 months of 1949, the volume of corn exported, and prospects for the 1949 corn crop, since farmers will have until September of next year to redeem their corn or to deliver it to the Government in the loan areas.

Oats Supply Third Largest on Record

The 1948-49 oats supply (production plus July 1 carry-over) is estimated at 1,679 million bushels, the third largest supply on record and about 12 percent above the 1947-48 supply. The 1948 crop is only 3 percent smaller than the record crop of 1945 and is 277 million bushels larger than production last year. Carry-over this year, however, was the smallest since 1940.

Table 6.- Oats: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, average 1937-41, annual 1944-48

Item	Average 1937-41	1944	1945	1946	1947 1/	1948 2/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Supply						
Production	1,130.6	1,149.3	1,535.7	1,479.9	1,216.0	1,493.4
Carry-over 3/	173.5	208.1	234.4	291.7	276.3	185.4
Imports 4/	4.6	68.6	24.1	1.0	1.7	---
Total supply	1,308.7	1,426.0	1,794.2	1,790.6	1,494.0	1,678.8
Distribution						
Breakfast foods 5/	30.4	46.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55
Seed 6/	95.1	109.2	110.8	101.2	107.6	108
Exports 4/	3.3	.3	18.3	20.3	11.3	20
Total food, seed, and exports	128.8	155.5	179.1	171.5	173.9	183
Feed and other uses 7/	985.7	1,036.1	1,323.4	1,342.8	1,134.7	1,221
Total utilization	1,144.5	1,191.6	1,502.5	1,514.3	1,308.6	1,404
Carry-over at end of year 3/	194.2	234.4	291.7	276.3	185.4	275

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Based on conditions in early September. Tentative estimates of utilization and carry-over at the end of the year.

3/ Farm and terminal market stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1944 to date. Data on interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks not available prior to April 1943.

4/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Imports include grain equivalent of oatmeal; exports are grain only.

5/ Estimated quantities used in production of oatmeal and other cereal preparations.

6/ Based on acreage seeded to the following oats crop.

7/ Residual, mostly feed.

Utilization of oats is expected to be about 5 to 10 percent larger this year than in 1947-48. Because of the larger crop and lower prices of oats, more oats probably will be fed to livestock and exported this year than last. With supplies of all feed concentrates larger than a year ago, however, the oats carry-over also is expected to increase materially, although it probably will be smaller than the record carry-over of 292 million bushels at the close of the 1945-46 season.

Sales of oats by farmers are expected to be larger again this year, probably above the 342 million bushels sold from the 1947 crop. Commercial supplies will be ample for domestic processors and for purchase in deficit feed production areas. Exports of oats probably will be about as large as in 1946-47.

Barley Supply About 10 Percent Larger than in 1947-48, but Smaller than During the War

The barley supply for 1948-49, estimated at 369 million bushels, is somewhat larger than in either of the past two years, but is considerably smaller than during most of the war years. Barley production this year was about 14 percent larger than in 1947 and the largest since 1943. The carry-over of barley at the beginning of the marketing year totaled only 51 million bushels, the smallest since 1940. It resulted from the small supply last year and the strong 1947-48 demand for feed and for malt.

Imports of barley were an important part of the supply during a number of war years. These, however, have dropped off sharply in the past 2 or 3 years. In 1947-48, Canadian exports of barley were restricted because of the small supply in that country. Canadian exports of barley for feed will be permitted in 1948-49, but the imports for this purpose into the United States probably will not be large in view of the large supplies of grains available in this country.

The larger domestic supply of barley probably will result in an increase in total utilization in 1948-49, and also in a larger carry-over at the close of the marketing year. The total quantity of barley fed may be a little larger than in 1948-49, but will continue to be around one-half of the total quantity consumed. During the past two years, the quantity of barley fed has been only about one-half of the total utilization This is a much smaller percentage than in the war and prewar periods.

The demand for barley for feeding in 1948-49 probably will be considerably reduced from the 1947-48 level, with much larger supplies of other feeds available at lower prices. This reduced demand for feeding barley and the above average 1948 production has already been reflected in lower barley prices. The demand for barley for producing malt beverages and for food uses probably will continue strong in 1948-49. In 1948-49 the quantity used for these purposes may be about as large as the 100 million bushels used in 1947-48. This level is much larger than in prewar years.

Table 7.- Barley: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, average 1937-41, annual 1944-48

Item	Average 1937-41	1944	1945	1946	1947 1/	1948 2/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Supply						
Production	286.1	276.1	266.8	262.3	279.2	317.2
Carry-over July 1 3/	43.4	75.9	95.1	58.6	55.5	51.4
Imports 4/	3.3	38.0	5.8	4.3	1.2	---
Total supply	332.8	390.0	367.7	325.2	335.9	368.6
Distribution						
Used in producing malt:						
For alcohol and alcoholic beverages 5/	60.5	94.1	81.8	87.7	92.9	93.0
For other purposes 6/	3.6	5.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0
Seed 7/	26.0	19.0	18.7	19.5	21.8	22.0
Exports 4/	7.9	4.7	9.3	16.4	24.2	25.0
Total food, industry, seed, and exports	98.0	123.3	116.6	130.5	145.9	147.0
Feed and other uses 8/	181.8	171.6	192.5	139.1	138.6	152.0
Total utilization	279.8	294.9	309.1	269.6	284.5	299.0
Carry-over at end of year 3/	53.0	95.1	58.6	55.6	51.4	70.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on conditions in early September; tentative estimates of utilization and carry-over at the end of the year.
3/ Farm and terminal market stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1944 to date. Data on interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks not available prior to April 1943.
4/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Both imports and exports include grain equivalent of malt.
5/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Includes small quantities of barley grain; does not include exported malt.
6/ Estimated on basis of total production and quantities exported, imported, and used in alcohol and alcoholic beverages.
7/ Based on acreage seeded to the following barley crop.
8/ Residual, mostly feed.

Exports of barley and barley malt are expected to continue large in 1948-49. Exports have increased sharply since the close of the war and totaled about 24 million bushels during 1947-48.

Total sales of barley by farmers have increased during recent years, reflecting the strong demand and comparatively high prices received for barley. In 1947-48, barley sales totaled 166 million bushels, which were the largest on record, both in total and as a percentage of production. Sales probably will be large again in 1948-49, since production of barley is large this year in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and California, which provide the bulk of the barley sold.

Sorghum Grain Production the Second Largest on Record

The 1948 production of sorghum grains was estimated on August 1 to be 132 million bushels. This is more than a third larger than the 1947 crop and is exceeded only by the record production of 1944. The large 1948 crop will provide much more sorghum grain for livestock feeding than was available in 1947-48. The quantity of sorghum grains exported during the 1948-49 fiscal year is expected to be substantially larger than the 14 million bushels exported in 1947-48. The quantity of sorghum grains used in producing alcohol has been fairly large in recent years, but it may be reduced considerably after 1948 corn becomes available in volume.

Less Wheat and Rye for Feed

The 1948-49 wheat supply is one of the largest on record. But with a very large supply of feed concentrates, the quantity of wheat fed during the 1948-49 feeding season beginning October 1 probably will be the smallest in recent years. During the 1947-48 feeding season, it is estimated that a little over 200 million bushels of wheat were fed. This was considerably larger than in the preceding year, but was much smaller than the large quantities fed during the war years, when Government stocks of wheat were made available for feed and when wheat was imported for feed.

Much of the reduction in wheat feeding in recent years has been in the quantity of wheat purchased for feed, either for use in commercially mixed feeds or for feeding ground or whole. The quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown has changed very little, varying from 86 to 103 million bushels annually since 1939. In the 1948-49 feeding season (October-September), some further reduction in the quantity of wheat fed off farms is in prospect. There also may be less wheat fed on the farms of producers than in 1947-48.

In past years, the differentials between price of wheat and prices of feed grains have been an important factor influencing the quantity of wheat fed. In the 1948-49 feeding season, wheat prices are expected to be much higher in relation to the price of corn and other feeds than in 1947-48. In recent months, prices of all grains have been declining toward support levels. Since the support level for wheat ($2.00 per bushel) is substantially above the support for corn, a substantial price difference between these grains is in prospect for 1948-49.

Large Supplies of Byproduct Feeds in Prospect: Near Record Supply of Protein Feed

The total tonnage of byproduct feeds available for livestock feeding in 1948-49 probably will be about the same as the large supply in 1947-48. Larger supplies of protein feeds are in prospect, but these may be about offset by a smaller production of some other byproduct feeds. Much bigger exports of oilseed meals will limit the increase in the quantity of these feeds available for domestic livestock feeding. The total supply of protein feeds available for feeding in 1948-49, however, probably will be about the largest on record.

Table 8.-Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, average 1937-41, annual 1944-48 1/

Item	Average 1937-41	1944	1945	1946	1947 2/	1948 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
PROTEIN FEEDS						
Oilseed cake and meal						
Soybean cake and meal	1,258	3,627	3,655	3,744	3,400	3,500
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,958	1,982	1,433	1,434	1,900	2,100
Linseed cake and meal	481	459	563	372	600	575
Peanut cake and meal	75	96	83	88	105	75
Copra cake and meal	134	42	69	190	175	150
Total	3,906	6,206	5,803	5,828	6,180	6,400
Animal proteins						
Tankage and meat scraps	728	792	745	741	800	750
Fish meal	235	209	194	193	200	200
Commercial dried milk products	139	105	105	120	110	100
Non-commercial milk products	1,829	1,465	1,360	1,300	1,265	1,300
Total	2,931	2,571	2,404	2,354	2,375	2,350
Grain protein feeds						
Gluten feeds and meal	690	864	802	1,040	800	900
Brewers' dried grains	119	217	213	229	230	225
Distillers' dried grains	203	634	326	410	335	350
Total	1,012	1,715	1,341	1,679	1,365	1,475
OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS						
Wheat millfeeds	4,648	5,638	4,896	6,144	5,550	5,400
Rice millfeeds	124	150	155	166	175	170
Dried molasses beet pulp	298	182	218	300	313	250
Alfalfa meal	456	922	1,191	1,036	1,025	1,000
Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 4/	2,000	1,600	1,700	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	7,526	8,492	8,160	9,646	9,063	8,820
Grand total all byproduct feeds	15,375	18,984	17,708	19,507	18,983	19,045
Total protein feeds (weighted) 5/	7,799	10,186	9,379	9,508	9,710	9,972
Animal Units fed annually (excluding work stock) (millions) 6/	136.1	159.1	154.1	148.9	143.1	147.0
Quantity per animal unit (pounds)	115	128	122	128	136	136

1/ Derived as follows: production plus imports; minus exports and utilization for food and industrial products; and adjusted for change in stocks of feed for which stock data are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ For 1948-49, forecasts based on indications in September. 4/ Tentative estimate of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses, and screenings. 5/ Revised. Weighted as follows: soybeans, linseed, cottonseed, and peanut cakes and meals, 1.00; tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal, 1.40; milk products, 1.00; gluten feed and meal 0.70; brewers' and distillers' grains and copra meal, 0.50. 6/ Grain-consuming animal units fed annually minus horses and mules. For weights see table 2.

The large 1948 crops of soybeans, cottonseed, and flaxseed are expected to result in the production of around 15 percent more oilseed cake and meal in this country in the 1948-49 feeding year than in 1947-48. Increased production of these feeds, however, will be reflected only partly in increased supplies for domestic livestock feeding. Exports of these feeds are expected to be much greater during the coming year, and there may be some increase in the quantity going into domestic nonfeed uses.

An export allocation of 225,000 long tons (252,000 short tons) of oilseed cake and meal for October-December 1948 was announced by the Department of Agriculture on September 17. Exports for the entire marketing year are expected to be much larger than in any of the past few years. In the first 10 months of 1947-48 only about 67,000 tons were exported.

Supplies of tankage and meat scraps may be a little smaller in 1948-49 than in 1947-48, in view of the smaller slaughter of livestock in prospect for 1948-49. The level of imports, however, will be a factor in influencing the changes in supply for the coming year. Imports of tankage and meat scraps were small during the war years, but have increased since the war. During October-June 1947-48, about 31,000 tons of tankage and meat scraps were imported. This was the largest for the period in recent years and amounted to about 5 percent of the total supply.

Production of gluten feed and meal is expected to be considerably larger in 1948-49 than for the past year. The much larger corn supply and lower corn prices probably will result in an increased processing of corn by the wet-processing industries. The quantity of distillers' dried grains probably will be increased moderately from 1947-48, and about the same quantity of brewers' dried grains is in prospect.

The total tonnage of protein feeds available for feeding in this country in 1948-49 will depend to a considerable extent on the volume of exports of oilseed cakes and meals. Assuming that about 6.4 million tons of these feeds remain in this country for feeding, the supply of protein feeds per animal unit will be about the same as in 1947-48, but larger than in any other year.

Production of wheat millfeeds in 1948-49 will again be large and it may be about equal to the large 1947-48 production. Much of the increase in production of wheat millfeeds in the past few years has resulted from an increase in the quantity of wheat milled into flour for export. Exports of wheat flour are expected to continue large in the 1948-49 feeding year, but changes from the 1947-48 level will be important in influencing wheat millfeed production.

The production of dried and molasses beet pulp is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1947-48 as a result of the 20 percent reduction in the 1948 sugar beet crop. Alfalfa meal production is expected to continue large, but it probably will decline somewhat from the very high level of 1947-48. The strong demand for feed during the past several years has resulted in a marked expansion in the output of alfalfa meal. The very large supply of feed available for 1948-49 probably will tend to reduce alfalfa meal requirements from the high 1947-48 level.

Lower Feed Prices in Prospect for 1948-49

Feed prices are expected to average considerably lower during the 1948-49 feeding season than in 1947-48, principally as a result of the much larger production of feed grains this year. This fall and winter feed grain prices probably will average around one-third lower than last. In the last half of the feeding year prices may be influenced to a considerable extent by prospects for the 1949 feed crops and by changes in consumer demand, especially as it influences prices and production of livestock and livestock products. In past years very large production of feed grains has generally been accompanied by more than the usual seasonal decline at the time of harvest, and a greater than usual increase in prices later in the marketing year.

Prices of feed grains have declined sharply since June, with the harvesting of the larger feed grain crops this summer and with continued favorable prospects for corn. Prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums were near Government supports in August and September. Prices of all feed grains in September were considerably lower than a year earlier, when feed prices had advanced sharply under the influence of the small 1947 feed grain crops. The index of feed grain prices in September was 28 percent lower than in September 1947.

Corn prices are much lower than the record high level reached at the beginning of the year, but have been high in relation to most other feeds during the summer months. Corn prices are expected to decline more than seasonally this fall, and are expected to be near or below Government supports when the record 1948 crop is harvested. Government loans on feed grains are expected to be more of a price influence this year than in any of the past few years.

The larger harvest of feed grains this summer and increased production of oilseeds have been important factors depressing prices of byproduct feeds. Prices of these feeds will be lower in 1948-49 than during the past feeding year, since these feeds are influenced to a considerable extent by supplies and prices of feed grains. Prices of most of the byproduct feeds have declined sharply since the beginning of this year, and were considerably lower in September than a year earlier.

Prices of wheat millfeeds declined about 20 or 30 dollars per ton from June to August, and in August and September were about one-third lower than at that time last year. Prices of gluten feed and meal and other grain byproduct feeds also have weakened during the past few months. Prices of the grain millfeeds will continue to be influenced during 1948-49 by the large feed grain supplies.

Improved prospects for oilseed crops and larger production of cottonseed and linseed cakes and meals in recent months have been accompanied by a sharp drop in prices of these feeds. Soybean meal prices declined sharply in the last half of September as soybean meal became available from the 1948 soybean crop. Prices of tankage and meat scraps, on the other hand, have not declined materially in recent months, and may show more independent strength during 1948-49 than other byproduct feeds. With larger feed grain supplies this year, prices of protein feeds are expected to average higher in relation to feed grain prices during the 1948-49 season than they did in 1947-48.

More Favorable Livestock Feed-Price Ratios and Some Increase in Livestock Production in Prospect for 1948-49

Abundant feed supplies for the 1948-49 season probably will result in very favorable livestock-feed price ratios during the coming year. Because of the small feed supply last year, feed prices were unusually high in relation to prices of livestock and livestock products. The generally high level of livestock prices of the past year or so is expected to continue, at least through most of the 1948-49 feeding season. With lower feed prices in prospect, livestock prices probably will average higher in relation to feed prices during 1948-49 than in any of the past few years.

The livestock-feed ratios have already increased considerably from the low levels early this year. The drop in feed prices since June has been accompanied by steady to higher livestock prices. In September, price ratios were more favorable to livestock producers than at any time since early 1947. The hog-corn price ratio in mid-September, based on prices received by farmers in the United States, was 15.3 compared with the long-time average of 11.8. In May this ratio was only 9.1. The milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios also have increased to above average. Some further improvement in the feed-price ratios is in prospect during the next few months as the record corn crop is harvested.

Lower feed prices in relation to livestock prices for the coming year probably will result in heavier feeding of livestock on farms and in some expansion in livestock numbers and production in 1949. Livestock numbers have declined sharply since the wartime peak and will be at a low level during the early part of the 1948-49 feeding season. During 1949, hog and poultry numbers and cattle on feed probably will increase as a result of the larger feed supplies. These increases probably will be partly offset by some further declines in numbers of cattle, sheep, and workstock. Expanding overall production of livestock during 1948-49 will tend to strengthen the demand for feed in the last half of the 1948-49 feeding season.

Hay Supply the Smallest in Recent Years, but Ample for Fewer Livestock

The 1948-49 hay supply of about 114 million tons is the smallest since 1941, but 11 percent larger than the average supply for 1937-41. For the entire country, hay supplies will be ample for livestock requirements this year; but, in some areas, production is much below average and local shortages of hay are in prospect. The 1948 hay crop is turning out larger than had been expected during the unfavorable weather earlier this year. Total production of tame and wild hay was estimated on September 1 at about 98.5 million tons, which is the smallest crop in recent years, but it is considerably larger than production in most years prior to 1941.

While hay supplies are smaller this year than in most recent years, the number of hay-consuming livestock on farms has declined relatively more since the war. The number to be fed during 1948-49 is expected to be about 15 percent smaller than the wartime record of 1943. The supply of hay per animal unit is estimated to be close to the record supply per animal in 1947-48 and about 15 percent above the prewar average.

Table 9.- Hay supply and disappearance, total and per animal unit, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942-48

Year beginning May	Production	Farm carry-over May 1	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
Average 1937-41	90,552	12,394	102,946	89,023	1.45	1.26	70,797
1942	107,717	13,664	121,381	105,162	1.55	1.34	78,206
1943	103,128	16,219	119,347	105,514	1.50	1.33	79,579
1944	102,745	13,833	116,578	100,686	1.48	1.28	78,726
1945	108,539	15,892	124,431	103,824	1.65	1.38	75,342
1946	100,739	20,607	121,346	105,372	1.67	1.45	72,839
1947	102,500	15,974	118,474	103,377	1.69	1.47	70,198
1948	2/98,494	15,097	113,591		1.67		68,000

1/ Weights for roughage-consuming animal units fed annually shown in table 2, May 1948 Feed Situation. 2/ September 1 indications.

FEED SUPPLY OUTLOOK BY REGIONS

Supplies of locally grown feed grains are uniformly large this year over most sections of the country. In all regions supplies are above average and also larger than in 1947, both in total and in relation to the expected number of livestock to be fed. The very large production of feed grains in the Corn Belt has greatly increased feed supplies in this area over 1947, even after allowing for the small carry-over stocks. Supplies also are much larger than average per animal unit in the South and West and slightly above in the North Atlantic Region.

Hay supplies are smaller than a year ago by regions, but are generally ample for the fewer hay-consuming livestock. There are, however, wide differences among local areas of the country. In some areas of the Midwest and the range Sates hay production was much below average this year and supplies are below requirements.

North Atlantic Region

The outlook for feed concentrate supplies for the North Atlantic Region is much more favorable this year than in 1947-48. Supplies of locally-grown feed grains are estimated to be about 17 percent larger than last year and also above the average of the past 10 years. Larger quantities of feeds also will be available from surplus producing areas of the Midwest, which usually ship in more than one-half of the total feed concentrate supply for the region. The total quantity of byproduct feeds for the region will be about as large in 1948-49 as during the past year. These are important ingredients of commercially mixed dairy and poultry feeds. Prices of dairy and poultry feeds in this region have declined considerably in recent months and are expected to be substantially lower during 1948-49 than in 1947-48. Generally the situation in this area will be one of much more abundant feed supplies than in 1947-48, with considerably lower feed prices.

The hay supply in this region is a little smaller than the very large supply in 1947-48 and slightly smaller in relation to the number of livestock expected to be fed during the year. Supplies, however, are larger than average, and will be generally adequate for the fewer livestock on farms.

North Central Region

Largely as the result of the bumper corn crop this year, in contrast with last year's small crop, feed concentrate supplies in the North Central Region are much larger than a year ago. The increase in supplies from last year is most pronounced in the West North Central Region, where the total feed grain supply is estimated to be about 40 percent larger than last year's drought-cut supply, and the supply per animal is up nearly as much. In the East North Central Region, the total supply is nearly a third larger than in 1947-48. In both of these regions, supply is much above average in total and in relation to the livestock to be fed during the year. The total corn supply for the region, which accounts for most of the increase in feed supplies from 1947, is estimated to be around 850 million bushels greater than the supply of 1,962,000,000 bushels last year and is the largest on record.

The hay supply in the North Central Region is smaller than the very large supply of last year, but for the entire region it is above average in relation to the number of livestock on farms. The supply situation, however, varies widely between areas in the region. Some areas, particularly in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, are faced with a shortage of hay for the coming year. Dairy farmers in these States will have to rely more than usual on other forms of roughage and on shipped-in hay. Hay supplies are also somewhat below average in Indiana and Illinois, but in most other States supplies will be very large in relation to the number of hay-consuming livestock.

Table 10.- Supplies of locally grown feed grains and hay, total and per animal unit, by regions, average 1937-46, annual 1947 and 1948

Item	Unit	Feed grains 1/			Hay 2/		
		Average: 1937-46	1947	1948 3/	Average: 1937-46	1947	1948 3/
North Atlantic							
Supply	1,000 tons	4,133	3,848	4,498	14,782	16,986	16,182
Animal units fed annually 4/	Thous.	13,913	13,910	13,957	5,291	5,205	5,042
Supply per animal unit	Ton	.30	.28	.32	2.79	3.26	3.21
East North Central							
Supply	1,000 tons	36,504	32,121	42,551	23,993	24,095	21,855
Animal units fed annually 4/	Thous.	40,832	38,171	38,847	12,379	11,604	11,241
Supply per animal unit	Ton	.89	.84	1.10	1.94	2.08	1.94
West North Central							
Supply	1,000 tons	56,988	45,775	64,099	31,489	33,553	32,108
Animal units fed annually 4/	Thous.	57,817	52,636	54,431	19,678	18,413	17,836
Supply per animal unit	Ton	.99	.87	1.18	1.60	1.82	1.80
South Atlantic							
Supply	1,000 tons	6,763	7,907	8,041	6,458	6,577	7,022
Animal units fed annually 4/	Thous.	14,416	15,042	14,884	4,214	4,386	4,249
Supply per animal unit	Ton	.47	.53	.54	1.53	1.50	1.65
South Central							
Supply	1,000 tons	14,924	13,887	15,653	12,681	13,454	12,955
Animal units fed annually 4/	Thous.	27,280	24,478	24,277	16,635	16,000	15,499
Supply per animal unit	Ton	.55	.57	.64	.76	.84	.84
Western							
Supply	1,000 tons	4,653	5,153	5,756	22,378	23,809	23,469
Animal units fed annually 4/	Thous.	11,116	10,342	10,604	15,671	14,590	14,133
Supply per animal unit	Ton	.42	.50	.54	1.43	1.63	1.66
United States							
Supply	1,000 tons	123,965	108,691	140,598	111,781	118,474	113,591
Animal units fed annually 4/	Thous.	165,374	154,579	157,000	73,868	70,198	68,000
Supply per animal unit	Ton	.75	.70	.90	1.51	1.69	1.67

1/ Production of corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains, plus farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn on October 1, oats July 1, and barley June 1, (July 1, farm stocks of barley not available by regions).
2/ Production plus May 1 stocks. 3/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in September. 4/ Numbers of grain-consuming and roughage-consuming animal units fed annually.

Southern States

In the Southern States, the supply of locally grown feeds is estimated to be above average, both in total and in relation to the number of livestock expected to be fed during the coming year. In the South Atlantic Region the supply of locally grown feed grains is a little above last year's large supply, and is about 19 percent above the average for the past 10 years. Since this area depends to a considerable extent on shipped-in feeds, it will benefit from the large production of corn and other feed grains in the surplus areas of the Midwest.

In the South Central Region, supplies of locally grown feed grains are 13 percent larger than in 1947-48, and are about 16 percent above the average of the past 10 years in relation to the livestock on farms. Corn production was larger than average and also greater than last year in all of the South Central States except Texas and Louisiana. A large grain sorghum crop is being harvested in this region this year, but oats production was much smaller than in 1947.

Hay supplies in the South are near or above average in most areas, and are generally adequate for the livestock on farms. In the South Central Region, the supply per animal unit is about as large as last year, and is 11 percent larger than average. In the South Atlantic Region, hay supplies are larger than a year ago and above average.

Western States

The supply of locally grown feed grains in the Western States is much larger than average and also larger than the supply a year ago, both in total and per animal unit. Production of feed grains was larger than in 1947 in most of the States in this region. The California barley crop was about 9 percent larger than in 1947. Exports of barley from California will again be large during the 1948-49 marketing year, but even after allowing for fairly heavy exports, more barley probably will be available for livestock feed. The total hay supply is above average and is especially large in relation to the number of livestock on farms in this region, although supplies are short in some areas.

Table 11.-Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942-48

Year	Corn, all purposes: Planted	Corn, all purposes: Harvested	Oats: Planted	Oats: Harvested	Barley: Planted	Barley: Harvested	Sorghums 1/: Planted	Sorghums 1/: Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average								
1937-41	91,763	89,231	39,715	35,727	14,315	12,224	17,071	15,579
1942	88,818	87,367	43,018	38,197	19,686	16,958	15,826	14,749
1943	94,341	92,060	43,467	38,914	17,474	14,900	17,324	16,038
1944	95,475	94,014	43,804	39,672	14,337	12,301	17,986	17,622
1945	89,727	88,079	45,889	41,933	11,718	10,465	15,753	14,521
1946	89,788	88,489	46,549	43,205	11,527	10,411	14,572	13,657
1947	86,168	83,981	42,501	38,648	12,030	10,947	11,538	11,135
1948 2/	86,664	85,497	45,214	40,970	13,479	12,177	12,951	12,480

1/ For grain, forage, and silage. 2/ Indicated July 1.

Table 12.-Feed grains: Production, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942-48

Year	Corn: All purposes	Corn: For grain	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
Average						
1937-41	2,576,350	2,322,490	1,130,558	286,110	77,961	99,276
1942	3,068,562	2,801,819	1,342,681	429,450	109,653	120,780
1943	2,965,980	2,668,490	1,139,831	322,913	109,536	112,102
1944	3,088,110	2,801,993	1,149,260	276,112	184,962	116,661
1945	2,880,933	2,593,752	1,535,676	266,833	97,014	114,357
1946	3,249,950	2,951,147	1,497,904	262,258	106,941	124,254
1947	2,400,952	2,153,326	1,215,970	279,182	95,609	96,060
1948 1/	3,528,815	2/	1,493,407	317,229	132,152	134,015

1/ September indications. 2/ Not yet available.

Table 13.-Feed grain supplies, total and per animal unit, average 1937-41, annual 1942-48

Year	Corn 1/	Oats 1/	Barley 1/	Sorghum grain production	Total	Grain-consuming animal units fed annually	Supply per an mal u
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. tons	Millions	Tons
Average							
1937-41	3,046	1,309	333	78	116.4	153.1	.76
1942	3,560	1,596	527	110	140.9	192.4	.73
1943	3,354	1,480	485	110	132.3	193.1	.69
1944	3,325	1,426	390	185	130.5	173.7	.75
1945	3,197	1,794	368	97	129.8	167.7	.77
1946	3,423	1,791	325	107	135.3	161.3	.84
1947	2,688	1,494	336	96	109.9	154.6	.71
1948 2/	3,654	1,679	369	132	141.7	157.0	.90

1/ Supply, including production, stocks in all positions of corn on October 1 and oats and barley on July 1, and imports during the marketing year. 2/ Preliminary. Based on September indications.

Table 14.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, July-August, 1946-48

Item	1946		1947		1948	
	July	August	July	August	July	August
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	24,122	16,352	38,790	22,700	15,588	16,006
Oats, 12 markets 1/	25,692	31,035	16,226	28,850	14,800	27,389
Barley, 4 markets 2/	8,284	18,250	7,974	27,114	8,272	22,535

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Table 15.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, Oct.-Sept., 1945-46 and 1946-47, and July-August, 1947 and 1948

Item	1945-46	1946-47	1947		1948	
	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	July	August	July	August
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production						
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,409.8	1/1,427.2	33.6	47.0	50.2	80.6
Soybean cake and meal	3,837.3	4,085.4	325.1	268.9	296.0	253.4
Linseed cake and meal	562.4	1/ 374.1	28.9	23.5	65.7	61.5
Peanut cake and meal	80.1	113.0	3.5	2.7	5.6	1.9
Copra cake and meal	67.6	1/194.1	15.2	13.8	8.0	11.0
Corn gluten feed and meal	801.7	1,040.1	84.4	80.3	61.2	63.8
Brewers' dried grains	211.9	228.3	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.1
Distillers' dried grains	327.9	411.3	20.8	21.6	26.4	23.2
Wheat millfeeds	4,781.0	6,099.9	481.8	508.1	476.4	2/486.0
Rice millfeeds	154.8	165.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	9.5
Alfalfa meal 1/	1,252.3	1,012.3	158.7	144.6	158.3	143.2
Fish cake and meal	187.9	1/185.4	36.3	33.2	2/26.2	---
Dry and powdered skim milk	6.8	11.3	1.7	1.2	.7	
Stocks end of period						
Cottonseed cake and meal	55.4	37.8	46.9	26.4	82.4	74.6
Peanut cake and meal	1.0	.4	2.7	1.0	4.8	1.2
Brewers' dried grains	3.2	2.1	2.9	2.4	5.2	6.5
Distillers' dried grains	3.6	5.1	4.9	3.3	3.6	3.1
Alfalfa meal	151.6	128.1	99.4	129.7	168.7	219.3

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean, linseed, and copra cakes and meals, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, derived from Census crushings report; gluten feed and meal, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, rice millfeeds, and alfalfa meal, Production and Marketing Administration; fish cake and meal from Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary estimate.

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